From:	<Nili Priell Barak <nilipriell@gmail.com
To:	<Sima Tamir <sima.tamir@weizmann.ac.il
CC:	<idodis <batiadiss@bezeqint.net
	<Ehud Barak <ehbarak1@gmail.com
	<Andrea Shveika <andrea.shveika@weizmann.ac.il
Date:	Thu, 3/12/2015 12:23:25 AM
Subject:	Re: ביקור

ערב טוב,
זה עתה נחתנו. לצערי לא קיבלתי את המייל מאנדראה שויקה ועלי לתת את המידע לאבטחה.
הביקור מחר בבוקר.
נילי
On Mar 9, 2015, at 8:30 PM, Sima Tamir <sima.tamir@weizmann.ac.il> wrote:

> שלום וברכה,
> חן חן על המענה המהיר.
> נשמח להזמין מדען לצהריים וכמובן שנדאג לסיים בשעה המבוקשת.
> אנדראה שויקה, מנהלת מדור אח"מים, וצוותה יעבירו אליכם את תכנית הביקור ופרטי נקודת המפגש בקרוב.
> מאחלת לכם ביקור מרתק ומלא השראה.
> בברכה חמה, סימה טמיר
>
> ב-9 במרץ 2015, 19:57, Nili Priell Barak <nilipriell@gmail.com> wrote:
>
> > שלום רב ותודה על ההיענות הזריזה.
> > בתשובה לשאלותיכם, נשמח על כל מדען שירצה ויוכל להצטרף לצהריים.
> > אני אשמח להצטרף גם כן לביקור.
> > בקשה אחת - לסיים לכל המאוחר בשעה 13:00, ואם ניתן אפילו רבע שעה קודם.
> > ושאלה אחת - להיכן להגיע בדיוק במכון, האם ניתן לקבל מפה?
> > נילי פריאל ברק
> > On Mar 9, 2015, at 3:31 PM, idodis <batiadiss@bezeqint.net> wrote:

שלום לתיירים –
זה מה שהתארגן ליום חמישי. יש שאלות בהמשך המייל – הראשונה בשבילי השלוש האחרות בשבילכם.
אנא ענו כדי שהבחורות הטובות שמטפלות הכל הפרטים יוכלו לסגור את כל הקצוות.
עידו

From: Sima Tamir [mailto:sima.tamir@weizmann.ac.il]
Sent: Monday, March 09, 2015 1:12 PM
To: idodis
Subject: FW: ביקור

הי עידו,
הביקור יתקיים **ביום חמישי הקרוב, 12 במרץ**.
ראה נא לו"ז מוצע, שני המדענים מאושרים:

10:00-10:45 – פגישה עם פרופ' עמוס תנאי
11:00-11:30 – פגישה עם פרופ' עודד אהרונסון
11:40-12:00 – בהמשך לפגישה, ביקור בטלסקופ ע"ש קראר עם פרופ' עודד אהרונסון
12:15 – ארוחת צהריים בקפה מדע
סיום משוער: 13:30

לאנדראה יש מספר שאלות להלן:

1. האם תהיה מעוניין לעלות לטלסקופ?
2. האם תרצה לצרף מדען נוסף לארוחת צהריים או שתעדיפו לסעוד בארבע עיניים?
3. האם עוד מישהו יצטרך לביקור?
4. האם מסגרת השעות מקובלת?

מחכה לשמוע ממך, סימה

From: idodis [mailto:batiadiss@bezeqint.net]
Sent: Sunday, March 08, 2015 9:06 PM
To: Sima Tamir; Andrea Shveika
Cc: Kelly Avidan
Subject: RE: ביקור

סימה, אנדריאה –
לא משנה לו מי יהיה זמין. כולם מלהיבים אותו. הוא רוצה – כמוני, אם אפשר – להודיע מתי יש לו זמן ולבוא לפגוש שניים מן הרשימה. השניים הראשונים באחד משני התאריכים שהעברתי לך.
בענין הארוחה אפשר להציע לו את סן מרטין הכללי. אולי דווקא ירצה לראות איך החברה חיים אצלנו.
אני חושב שאם נטפל בו יפה, נוכל להיעזר בו למפגשים עם תומכים שלנו במסעותיו ברחבי העולם.
תודה
עידו

From: Sima Tamir [mailto:sima.tamir@weizmann.ac.il]
Sent: Sunday, March 08, 2015 8:48 PM
To: idodis; Andrea Shveika
Cc: Kelly Avidan
Subject: Re: ביקור

הי עידו,

אנדראה, ראש מדור אחמים, תקבע תאריך על פי זמינות המדענים. אנחנו עדיין מדברים על מדען אחד מסיסטמס ביולוגי ואחד מפיסיקה, כן?
היא גם תחליט לגבי מיקום ארוחת הצהריים סן מרטין חדר אחמים או קפה מדע, וודאי שלא סן מרטין חדר האוכל הכללי....

אנדראה, אם תוכלי בבקשה, בהתאם להמלצת קלי, להתחיל עם עמוס תנאי, בתקווה שהוא אכן פנוי.

בברכה, סימה

ב-8 במרץ 2015, בשעה 20:21, idodis <batiadiss@bezeqint.net> כתב/ה:

סימה יקירתי –
הבחור ממש מתלהב ורוצה לבקר את כולם – כל זמן שלנו הדבר מתאפשר. אז תתחילי מחר ותקבעי שניים לאחד משני התאריכים.
אפשר להציע לו אחרי שתי המעבדות לאכול ארוחה צהריים במכון – בסן מרטין עם כל העולם, או בסן מרטין בחדר הקטן, או בקפה מדע (על חשבוני).
עידו

From: Sima Tamir [mailto:sima.tamir@weizmann.ac.il]
Sent: Thursday, March 05, 2015 1:11 PM
To: idodis
Cc: Kelly Avidan
Subject: RE: ביקור

הי, מצ"ב להלן:

עמוס תנאי (Systems Biology):

Amos Tanay – Epigenetic changes in the cell

Prof. Tanay builds mathematical models for the epigenetic changes in cells—mechanisms that affect the availability and function of the cell's DNA without changing the sequence itself. Much like tiny computers, cells regulate their activity by running "software" encoded into their DNA that control "hardware"—the components of the cell itself. In order for such software to work correctly and distinguish among different cell types, cells employ several mechanisms that serve as their memory. Prof. Tanay combines mathematics with experimental work to study the mechanics and evolution of these memory mechanisms in the cell. Change in the cell's epigenetic memory can lead to cancer, as it allows normal cells to acquire abnormal identities, and thus better understanding of this process has the potential to inform our understanding of cancer.

עידו, ראה בקובץ המצורף תקצירים וביוגרפיות.
בברכה, סימה

<image001.png>
Sima Tamir
Secretariat of the Association
POB 26 | 234 Herzl St. | Rehovot 76100, Israel

T +972.8.934.4509 | F +972.8.934.6161 | M +972.54.263.9141
Sima.Tamir@weizmann.ac.il | www.weizmann.ac.il
<image002.png>
<image003.png>

think before you print

From: Kelly Avidan
Sent: Thursday, March 05, 2015 12:33 PM
To: Sima Tamir
Cc: idodis
Subject: Re: ביקור

אני הייתי מפגישה אותו עם עמוס תנאי
סימה תבקשי את הביו מהיידי
יום נעים
קלי

נשלח מה-iPhone שלי

ב-5 במרץ 2015, בשעה 11:02, "Sima Tamir" <sima.tamir@weizmann.ac.il> כתב/ה:

הי עידו,
מדענים נוספים מסיסטמס ביולוגי יכולים להיות רון מילוא, ערן סגל וערן אלינב
לפיסיקה הייתי מוסיפה את אלי וקסמן, שיכול לדבר גם על פרוייקט הלויין עם NASA.
ראה מטה ובמסמך המצורף תקציר על כל אחד ובהמשך ביוגרפיות.
לתשומת לבך: הימצאותם בקמפוס/זמינותם של האנשים לא נבדקה.

לאחר שתחליטו אילו מדענים תרצו לפגוש אעביר את הביקור אל אנדראה שוויקה מנהלת מדור אח"מים במרכז המבקרים לתיאום, ליווי וביצוע חלק של הביקור.

ממתינה לשמוע ממך.
בברכה, סימה

Prof. Uri Alon – Understanding the protein circuits that perform computations within the cell
Prof. Alon works at the interface between physics and biology, and is one of the founders of the field known as systems biology. Prof. Alon has made a number of influential discoveries, chief among them that biological networks are made of repeating circuit patterns called network motifs. His lab team includes physicists and biologists working together to understand the principles of the molecular systems that guide the decisions of our bodies' cells. He is currently developing a technology that combines robotics and molecular genetics to generate a computer model of the cell-wide

protein network. His plan involves the creation of an annotated library of several thousand proteins tagged with fluorescent “reporter” molecules. The activity of each of these proteins—and the effect the activity has on every other protein in the cell—will be measured with the help of an automated time-lapse microscopy system.

Prof. Naama Barkai – Design principles of biological circuits

Prof. Barkai studies the sophisticated information processing of cells using mathematical models. She investigates the networks of genes and proteins responsible for this cellular processing, which involves monitoring hundreds of thousands of genes simultaneously and sifting through the vast amounts of generated data. This work has made her one of the pioneers of the field of systems biology. Prof. Barkai investigates how embryos develop from a single egg to form a combination of different tissues and organs, and how cells control critical points in their cycle. She also explores how cells “decide” which genes to conserve and which genes to change in the course of evolution so as to optimize the organism’s chances for survival. Her research has helped unravel the mechanism known as scaling: how an embryo knows to “measure” its size, and accordingly determine the relative position and proportion of each organ. These fundamental studies might have implications for medicine, biotechnology, agriculture, and many other areas.

Prof. Yitzhak Pilpel – Systems Biology & Genome Evolution

Prof. Pilpel specializes in computer-based studies of genes, and the proteins produced by the genes, and develops computational tools to analyze complex networks within cells. In parallel, he and his laboratory team apply systems biology and genomics experimental strategies to the study of genetic circuits that process and transmit information in cells. His goal is to define entire pathways through which proteins effect changes in gene expression.

Ron Milo - challenges of sustainability: energy and carbon metabolism

As a graduate student under the supervision of

Prof. Uri Alon at the Weizmann Institute, the two made a groundbreaking discovery showing how “network motifs,” recurring patterns found in biological systems, were basic building blocks that could simplify and explain complex biological networks. Today, Prof. Milo brings the tools of systems biology to bear on the challenges of sustainability. His research aims to understand the cellular highways of energy and carbon transformations in quantitative terms. His research team employs a combination of computational and experimental synthetic biology tools with a focus on carbon fixation, the biological process which incorporates carbon dioxide (CO2) into organic compounds. He works to understand fundamental design principles with the goal of improving the ability to produce food and fuel more efficiently. He is also developing BioNumbers, a collaborative community resource of biological numbers for both .researchers and the public

Eran Segal – Personalized Nutrition; Computational Biology
Prof. Segal heads a lab comprised of a multi-disciplinary team of computational biologists and experimental scientists in the areas of computational and systems biology. He develops computational models aimed at understanding how molecular components interact to carry out complex biological functions. Ultimately, the ability to accurately predict gene activity levels from personal human genomes should allow him to predict their effect on gene activity in health and disease. Together with Dr. Eran Elinav from the Department of Immunology, Prof. Segal is heading the Personalized Nutrition Project to obtain a comprehensive metabolic profile of human volunteer subjects. They fully characterize the gut microbial population through DNA sequencing, and then perform a computational analysis in order to predict the glucose response of individuals to specific foods. This project will provide a wealth of data that will lead to predicting the glycemic response of individuals, and a greater understanding of the role of the gut microbial population in our bodies in the development of metabolic diseases such as obesity and diabetes, .and even cancer

Eran Elinav – Personalized Nutrition; Intestinal

Microbiom

Dr. Elinav studies the gastrointestinal tract and microflora, a diverse ecosystem that contains trillions of bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites. He revealed the role of the NLRP6 inflammasome, a previously unknown intestinal epithelial cell complex that appears to serve as a master regulator governing the immune response to the gut microflora. Alterations in this complex are central in the initiation of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD), and also play a central role in the pathogenesis of fatty liver, diabetes and obesity. Understanding the roles of inflammasomes in mucosal immunology and the microflora may suggest new therapies for IBD and other inflammatory, autoimmune, metabolic and neoplastic .disorders

Together with Prof. Eran Segal of the Departments of Molecular Cell Biology, and Computer Science and Applied Mathematics, he is leading the Personalized Nutrition Project, a research initiative in which they are monitoring blood glucose levels and gut microbiota of human subjects. The experiment is garnering a wealth of data on the activity of the gut and individualized reactions to specific foods—and delineating the ultimate personalized diets for each individual in the .study

Prof. Moty Heiblum – Sub-Micron Physics

Prof. Heiblum and his research group investigate coherent electronic effects in submicron structures, among them electron interference, temporal behavior of electrons, correlated electron effects, statistics of fractional charges, and intrinsic sources of electron decoherence. They produced one of the world's purest crystals of gallium arsenide—the semiconductor—which has many advantages over silicon in high-speed operations and in light-emitting devices, allowing the observation of novel quantum effects. His group also proved that an electric current, under special circumstances, may consist of fractions of an electronic charge (quasiparticles); under other conditions, different quasiparticles may be detected that do not carry electrical current. Some of their basic findings helped clarify particle-wave duality, as well as the influence of a measurement on the quantum behavior of .electrons

Prof. Roee Ozeri - quantum computers
Prof. Ozeri conducts research in the field of ultra-cold atoms. One of his research efforts is quantum computing—the development of computing systems that make use of the principles of quantum mechanics. Such quantum systems have the potential to perform immense information-processing tasks that are out of reach of regular computers, and they can have a vastly greater capacity for storing information. If such systems are indeed built, they will revolutionize the world of computing, requiring, for example, an entirely new approach to ensuring the secrecy of information —for example, in online banking transactions. Prof. Ozeri focuses on one of the greatest challenges in developing quantum computers: finding appropriate units, or bits, for storing information. Another research direction is the understanding of interactions between atoms at very low temperatures such as how chemical reactions occur at a temperature close to absolute zero and whether new forms of matter .can be created under these extreme conditions

Prof. Avishay Gal-Yam - Astrophysics
Prof. Gal-Yam is a cosmic detective who attempts to identify the stars responsible for spectacular stellar explosions called supernovae. Solving these mysteries can provide vital clues for both the origins of the elements that make up the periodic table – including those necessary for life itself – and for cosmological questions about the origin and fate of the universe. For example, Prof. Gal Yam and his team of graduate students and postdoctoral fellows recently announced the discovery of two new types of supernova explosions. One very faint type – that occurs when helium detonates – appears to produce significantly more calcium (vital for life as we know it) and titanium than were thought possible, and probably contributes a significant portion of these critical elements in the cosmos. The second new type of mega explosions is called pair-production supernovae. These are 10 to 100 times more powerful than any previously known type and may be the first supernova explosions to have occurred after the "big ".bang

Prof. Oded Aharonson - Planetary Science
Prof. Aharonson uses exacting planetary measurents and computer modeling, combined

with data from the latest space missions, to help piece together planetary puzzles. For instance, he combined orbital measurements with computer modeling to propose a probable answer for why the crust of Mars is markedly thinner (up to 30 km.) in its northern hemisphere than its southern half—it appears to have been hit by a Texas-sized asteroid about four billion years ago that forever changed the red planet. He has built laboratory simulations reproducing Mars-like surface conditions to measure and model phenomena such as the traces of ice and frost photographed by the robotic Mars Rovers. Prof. Aharonson combines thoery and experiments to probe the .far reachers of planetary environments

Eli Waxman - Particle Astrophysics; ULTRASAT

The research interests of Prof. Waxman are neutrino, high-energy, and relativistic-plasma astrophysics. He is particularly intrigued by a phenomenon known as gamma ray bursts, or GRBs. Gamma rays are ordinarily emitted as a result of a type of radioactive decay, but gamma ray bursts – the strongest explosions known – originate in deep space and have puzzled scientists for decades. With U.S. colleagues, he has shown that gamma ray bursts can be accounted for by an expanding fireball model. Such fireballs likely occur when a massive star ends its life and its core collapses to a black hole. Prof. Waxman has shown that GRBs may be the yet unknown sources of the highest energy particles produced in the universe (a hundred million times more energetic than the particles produced in the LHC at CERN). To test this theory, a large, giga-ton, neutrino .detector has begun operation at the South Pole

BIOGRAPHIES

Prof. Uri Alon
Department of Molecular Cell Biology
Born in[Description: Description: ALON2006] Tel Aviv, Israel, Prof. Uri Alon earned his BSc in physics and mathematics, and his MSc in physics from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (1989). He was awarded his PhD in physics from the Weizmann Institute of Science (1996), andfrom 1995-96, he was affiliated with the Nuclear Research Center as a Consultant in the Physics Department. From

was a postdoctoral fellow in experimental biology in the Departments of Physics and Molecular Biology at Princeton University (1997-1999), before taking a position at the Weizmann Institute in 1999. He is the incumbent of the Abisch-Frenkel Professorial .Chair

Prof. Alon works at the interface between physics and biology, and is one of the founders of the field known as systems biology. Prof. Alon has made a number of influential discoveries, chief among them that biological networks are made of repeating circuit patterns called network motifs. His lab team includes physicists and biologists working together to understand the principles of the molecular systems that guide the decisions of our bodies' cells. He is currently developing a technology that combines robotics and molecular genetics to generate a computer model of the cell-wide protein network. His plan involves the creation of an annotated library of several thousand proteins tagged with fluorescent "reporter" molecules. The activity of each of these proteins—and the effect the activity has on every other protein in the cell—will be measured with the help of an automated time- .lapse microscopy system

Prof. Alon received the Michael Bruno Memorial Award in 2009 from the Yad Hanadiv Foundation. His previous prizes and honors include: the Moore Fellowship, California Institute of Technology (2000), EMBO Young Investigator Award (2001), Minerva Junior Research Group on Biological Computation (2003), Morris L. Levinson Award in Biology of the Weizmann Institute's Scientific Council (2003), IBM Faculty Award (2003), and the Overton Prize of the International Society for .Computational Biology (2004)

Prof. Alon is an enthusiastic father of two daughters, Gefen (2007) and Tamar (2010). He acts and teaches in Playback Theatre, an improvisation theatre that aims to connect people by listening to real life stories told by audience members and enacting them on the .spot

Prof. Naama Barkai
Head, Department of Molecular Genetics

Description: Description: NAAMA 04-]
Born in Israel, Prof. Naama Barkai earned[08

her BSc degree in physics (1990) and a PhD degree in physics (1995) from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. She then undertook a postdoctoral fellowship in the Department of Physics at Princeton University and, in 1998, became a lecturer there. In the fall of 1999, she returned to Israel and joined the staff of the Weizmann Institute where she is now the incumbent of the Lorna Greenberg Scherzer .Professorial Chair

Prof. Barkai studies the sophisticated information processing of cells using mathematical models. She investigates the networks of genes and proteins responsible for this cellular processing, which involves monitoring hundreds of thousands of genes simultaneously and sifting through the vast amounts of generated data. This work has made her one of the pioneers of the field of systems biology. Prof. Barkai investigates how embryos develop from a single egg to form a combination of different tissues and organs, and how cells control critical points in their cycle. She also explores how cells “decide” which genes to conserve and which genes to change in the course of evolution so as to optimize the organism’s chances for survival. Her research has helped unravel the mechanism known as scaling: how an embryo knows to “measure” its size, and accordingly determine the relative position and proportion of each organ. These fundamental studies might have implications for medicine, biotechnology, agriculture, and .many other areas

Honors and awards include the Weizmann Institute’s Sir Charles Clore Prize (1999), an EMBO Young Investigator Award (2001-2004), the Weizmann Institute’s Morris L. Levinson Prize in Biology (2004), the Michael Bruno Memorial Award from Yad Hanadiv (2004), the Helen and Martin Kimmel Award for Innovative Investigation (2007), and a FEBS/EMBO Women in Science Award (2008). She was a visiting professor at Harvard University (2005-2006) and a Robert H. Dicke .Fellow at Princeton University
Prof, Barkai has four children and when not in .the lab enjoys relaxing in the sun

Prof. Yitzhak Pilpel
Department of Molecular Genetics

Description: Description: tzachip_2002-08-] Born in Jerusalem, Prof. Yitzhak[04_Med (Tzachi) Pilpel was awarded a BSc in biology from Tel Aviv University (1993), and a PhD from the Weizmann Institute of Science (1999). He was a postdoctoral fellow in the Harvard Medical School's Department of Genetics and Lipper Center for Computational Genetics. He joined the Weizmann Institute faculty in 2003 and is the incumbent of the Ben May .Professorial Chair

Prof. Pilpel specializes in computer-based studies of genes, and the proteins produced by the genes, and develops computational tools to analyze complex networks within cells. In parallel, he and his laboratory team apply systems biology and genomics experimental strategies to the study of genetic circuits that process and transmit information in cells. His goal is to define entire pathways through which .proteins effect changes in gene expression

In 2011, Prof. Pilpel was elected as a member of the EMBO and in 2010, he was awarded the Hestrin Prize of the Israel Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology. He has received the John F. Kennedy Memorial Fund Scholarship and a Prize of Distinction for outstanding PhD studies of the Feinberg Graduate School; a Fulbright postdoctoral award (1999); the EMBO Young Investigator Award (2005); the James Heineman Research Award (2006); and a merit-based fellowship for young principal investigators from Horowitz Foundation for Complexity Sciences (2003-.2006)

Prof. Pilpel and his wife, Ayelet Peer-Pilpel, and their three children live on campus. He has been combining theory and experiments in music, too, through his growing fascination .with music theory and specifically piano

Prof. Ron Milo
Department of Plant and Environmental Sciences

Description: Description:] Prof. Ron[C:\Users\heidi\Pictures\RON B.jpg Milo earned a BSc in physics and mathematics at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (1996), an MSc in electrical engineering at Tel Aviv University (1999), and a PhD in biological physics at the Weizmann Institute of Science (2005). He was the first fellow in systems

biology at Harvard Medical School. He joined the Department of Plant Sciences (now the Department of Plant and Environmental .Sciences) at the Weizmann Institute in 2008

As a graduate student under the supervision of Prof. Uri Alon at the Weizmann Institute, the two made a groundbreaking discovery showing how "network motifs," recurring patterns found in biological systems, were basic building blocks that could simplify and explain complex biological networks. Today, Prof. Milo brings the tools of systems biology to bear on the challenges of sustainability. His research aims to understand the cellular highways of energy and carbon transformations in quantitative terms. His research team employs a combination of computational and experimental synthetic biology tools with a focus on carbon fixation, the biological process which incorporates carbon dioxide (CO2) into organic compounds. He works to understand fundamental design principles with the goal of improving the ability to produce food and fuel more efficiently. He is also developing BioNumbers, a collaborative community resource of biological numbers for both .researchers and the public
Prof. Milo has received a number of academic and scientific awards, including a GE & Science Prize for Young Life Scientists (2006), the John F. Kennedy Prize awarded by the Institute to PhD graduates (2006), the Helinger Memorial Prize (2005), and the D.N. Chorafas International PhD award (2004). In addition, in 2010, he was recognized by Thomson Reuters for authoring a highly cited paper published in the scientific literature (chosen among all papers in the first decade of the 21st century). He was elected as a member of the Israel Young .Academy in 2014

He enjoys playing the harmonica and hiking with his wife, Hilla, and their two daughters, .Geffen and Yaara

Prof. Eran Segal
Department of Computer Science and Applied Mathematics
Department of Molecular Cell Biology
Bor[cid:image010.jpg@01D05733.E24CB190]
n in Tel Aviv, Prof. Eran Segal received a BSc in computer science summa cum laude from Tel Aviv University (1998), and a PhD in computer

science and genetics from Stanford University (2004). After completing postdoctoral research at Rockefeller University in New York in 2005, Prof. Segal joined the Department of Computer Science and Applied Mathematics and Department of Molecular Cell Biology at the .Weizmann Institute

Prof. Segal heads a lab comprised of a multi-disciplinary team of computational biologists and experimental scientists in the areas of computational and systems biology. He develops computational models aimed at understanding how molecular components interact to carry out complex biological functions. Ultimately, the ability to accurately predict gene activity levels from personal human genomes should allow him to predict their effect on gene activity in health and disease. Together with Dr. Eran Elinav from the Department of Immunology, Prof. Segal is heading the Personalized Nutrition Project to obtain a comprehensive metabolic profile of human volunteer subjects. They fully characterize the gut microbial population through DNA sequencing, and then perform a computational analysis in order to predict the glucose response of individuals to specific foods. This project will provide a wealth of data that will lead to predicting the glycemic response of individuals, and a greater understanding of the role of the gut microbial population in our bodies in the development of metabolic diseases such as obesity and diabetes, .and even cancer

In 2009, he was awarded the Morris L. Levinson Prize in Biology. In 2007, he received the EMBO Young Investigator Award and the Overton Prize, awarded annually by the International Society for Bioinformatics to one scientist, in early to mid-career, for outstanding accomplishments in the field of computational biology. He published more than 80 research articles in international, peer-reviewed journals. Two of his papers ranked among the top ten in the all-time rankings of the Faculty of 1000 website published in January 2013. Prof. Segal was recently selected as a member of the young .Israeli academy of science

.Prof. Segal is married and has three children

Dr. Eran Elinav MD PhD
Department of Immunology
Dr.[cid:image012.png@01D05733.E24CB190]
Eran Elinav completed his medical doctor’s

(MD) degree at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1999, followed by a clinical residency in internal medicine at Hadassah University Hospital (2000-2004). Dr. Elinav earned a PhD in Immunology at the Weizmann Institute in 2009. He worked as a postdoctoral fellow at the Yale University School of Medicine starting in 2009. He joined the faculty .of the Weizmann Institute in 2012

Dr. Elinav studies the gastrointestinal tract and microflora, a diverse ecosystem that contains trillions of bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites. He revealed the role of the NLRP6 inflammasome, a previously unknown intestinal epithelial cell complex that appears to serve as a master regulator governing the immune response to the gut microflora. Alterations in this complex are central in the initiation of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD), and also play a central role in the pathogenesis of fatty liver, diabetes and obesity. Understanding the roles of inflammasomes in mucosal immunology and the microflora may suggest new therapies for IBD and other inflammatory, autoimmune, metabolic and neoplastic .disorders

Together with Prof. Eran Segal of the Departments of Molecular Cell Biology, and Computer Science and Applied Mathematics, he is leading the Personalized Nutrition Project, a research initiative in which they are monitoring blood glucose levels and gut microbiota of human subjects. The experiment is garnering a wealth of data on the activity of the gut and individualized reactions to specific foods—and delineating the ultimate personalized diets for each individual in the .study

His honors include multiple awards for academic excellence during his medical and PhD studies, the Fulbright (2009) and cancer research foundation (2010-2012) scholarships, the 2011 Claire and Emmanuel G. Rosenblatt award from the American Physicians for Medicine in Israel Foundation, and a Keystone Foundation award (2012). He has been granted four biomedical patents in the field of inflammation and pathological weight loss .(cachexia)

Eran is married with three children. In his spare time he likes to ski, mountain trek, and engage .in water sports

Prof. Moty Heiblum

Department of Condensed Matter Physics
Prof. Moty[Description: Description: 2518] Heiblum was born in Israel in 1947. He earned a BSc in Electrical Engineering from the Technion - Israel Institute of Technology (1973), and an MSc in Electrical Engineering from Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (1974). After receiving his PhD from the University of California at Berkeley (1978), he joined IBM Research Laboratories in New York, later becoming a Manager of the Microstructure Physics Group. After 17 years in the US, he returned to Israel in August 1990 to found and later head the Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Center for Submicron Research at the Weizmann Institute of Science. He is currently Head of the Department of Condensed Matter Physics and the Maurice and Gabriela Goldschleger Center for Nanophysics. Prof. Heiblum holds the Alex and Ida Sussman .Professorial Chair in Submicron Electronics
Prof. Heiblum and his research group investigate coherent electronic effects in submicron structures, among them electron interference, temporal behavior of electrons, correlated electron effects, statistics of fractional charges, and intrinsic sources of electron decoherence. They produced one of the world's purest crystals of gallium arsenide—the semiconductor—which has many advantages over silicon in high-speed operations and in light-emitting devices, allowing the observation of novel quantum effects. His group also proved that an electric current, under special circumstances, may consist of fractions of an electronic charge (quasiparticles); under other conditions, different quasiparticles may be detected that do not carry electrical current. Some of their basic findings helped clarify particle-wave duality, as well as the influence of a measurement on the quantum behavior of .electrons
Prof. Heiblum currently serves as Chairman of the Board of ORT Braude College in Carmiel, Israel, and is a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), a Fellow of the American Physical Society (APS), and a member of the Israeli Academy of Science. Prof. Heiblum received the 2008 Rothschild Prize in Physical Sciences. In 2010, he was awarded an "Honorary Amit" from Ort .Braude College
Prof. Heiblum and his wife, Rachel, have four children and three grandchildren. He lives on

the grounds of the Weizmann Institute and says .his work serves also as his hobby

Prof. Roee Ozeri
Department of Physics of Complex Systems
Description: Description:]
Prof.[C:\Users\heidi\Pictures\Roee Ozeri1.jpg
Roee Ozeri was born in Israel and earned a BSc in physics from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He received his MSc and PhD degrees in physics from the Weizmann Institute of Science. He conducted postdoctoral research at the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Boulder, Colorado and joined .the Weizmann Institute faculty in 2007
Prof. Ozeri conducts research in the field of ultra-cold atoms. One of his research efforts is quantum computing—the development of computing systems that make use of the principles of quantum mechanics. Such quantum systems have the potential to perform immense information-processing tasks that are out of reach of regular computers, and they can have a vastly greater capacity for storing information. If such systems are indeed built, they will revolutionize the world of computing, requiring, for example, an entirely new approach to ensuring the secrecy of information —for example, in online banking transactions.
Prof. Ozeri focuses on one of the greatest challenges in developing quantum computers: finding appropriate units, or bits, for storing information. Another research direction is the understanding of interactions between atoms at very low temperatures such as how chemical reactions occur at a temperature close to absolute zero and whether new forms of matter .can be created under these extreme conditions
Prof. Ozeri received the Levinson Physics prize in 2012 and the prestigious Rothschild Fund postdoctoral prize fellowship in 2003. His articles have been published in prestigious scientific and physics journals such as Nature, Science, and Physical Review Letters. Prof. Ozeri is the chair of the Weizmann Institute Early Childhood Education Center steering committee and is a member of the executive boards of the Davidson Institute of Science Education and the Tel-Aviv and Rehovot .Hemda Centers for Physics Education
He is married to Carmit and has three children, Omer, Tamar, and Netta. His hobbies include Sea-kayaking, running, cooking, reading, and

.swimming

Prof. Avishay Gal-Yam
Department of Particle Physics and Astrophysics
Head, Physics Services Unit
Born[Description: Description: galyamavishay] in Jerusalem, in 1970, Prof. Avishay Gal-Yam earned his BSc in physics and mathematics in 1996 and his PhD in physics and astronomy in 2003 at Tel Aviv University. He received NASA's prestigious Hubble postdoctoral fellowship and spent four years conducting research at the California Institute of Technology. He joined the Weizmann Institute .of Science in 2007

Prof. Gal-Yam is a cosmic detective who attempts to identify the stars responsible for spectacular stellar explosions called supernovae. Solving these mysteries can provide vital clues for both the origins of the elements that make up the periodic table – including those necessary for life itself – and for cosmological questions about the origin and fate of the universe. For example, Prof. Gal Yam and his team of graduate students and postdoctoral fellows recently announced the discovery of two new types of supernova explosions. One very faint type – that occurs when helium detonates – appears to produce significantly more calcium (vital for life as we know it) and titanium than were thought possible, and probably contributes a significant portion of these critical elements in the cosmos. The second new type of mega explosions is called pair-production supernovae. These are 10 to 100 times more powerful than any previously known type and may be the first supernova explosions to have occurred after the "big ".bang

In 2011, Prof. Gal-Yam, received the Krill Prize for Excellence in Scientific Research, and in 2010, the Israeli Physical Society (IPS) Prize for a Young Physicist, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research ARCHES prize, and Weizmann's Levinson Physics Prize. His previous honors and awards include a Colton Fellowship (2000), European Union fellowships (1999 and 2007), the Italian Città di Cefalù prize (2006), and the 2008 Peter and Patricia Gruber Award. He has published more than 100 papers in prominent scientific journals, including Nature, Science, and The

.Astrophysical Journal
Prof. Gal-Yam is married and has three children. He enjoys sports, and he and his .family like to travel and hike together

Prof. Oded Aharonson
Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences
Description: Description:]
Prof. Oded Aharonson was[aharonson_oded.jpg born in Tel Aviv, Israel. He earned a BSc in Applied and Engineering Physics (1994) as well as a Master's degree (1995) from Cornell University, New York. He completed a PhD in Earth, Atmospheric, and Planetary Science at MIT (2002). He was a professor at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, California, U.S., from 2002, until he joined the Department of Environmental Sciences and Energy Research (now the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences) at the Weizmann .Instute of Science in 2011
Prof. Aharonson uses exacting planetary measurents and computer modeling, combined with data from the latest space missions, to help piece together planetary puzzles. For instance, he combined orbital measurements with computer modeling to propose a probable answer for why the crust of Mars is markedly thinner (up to 30 km.) in its northern hemisphere than its southern half—it appears to have been hit by a Texas-sized asteroid about four billion years ago that forever changed the red planet. He has built laboratory simulations reproducing Mars-like surface conditions to measure and model phenomena such as the traces of ice and frost photographed by the robotic Mars Rovers. Prof. Aharonson combines thoery and experiments to probe the .far reachers of planetary environments
Prof. Aharonson serves or served as an investigator on a number of space missions, including: the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter, the Mars Global Surveyor, the Mars Exploration Rovers, the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter; the Cassini mission to Saturn, the Near Earth Asteroid Rendezvous. He is a member of several instrument teams in the European JUICE mission to Jupiter. He is the Mission Scientist of Space IL, the Israeli spacecraft competing for the Google Lunar XPrize for the .first privtately funded landing on the Moon
His many professional and academic honors include the NASA Group Achievement Awards for the NEAR Shoemaker Mission Team, the

Mars Exploration Rover Science Team, and the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter Laser Ranging Team. He was also awarded an MIT Kerr Fellowship , AGU Outstanding Student Paper Award, Lewis Scholarship, and was elected to .the Tau Beta Pi Honor Society

Prof. Eli Waxman
Department of Particle Physics and Astrophysics[Description: Description: Waxman%20Eli]
Born in Petach Tikva, Israel, Prof. Eli Waxman earned a BSc in mathematics and physics (1986), and an MSc in physics (1989), both summa cum laude, and a PhD degree in physics (1994) all from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. As he studied toward his graduate degrees, he also worked as a Research Physicist in the Physics Department of Israel's Negev Nuclear Research Center. From 1994-98, he served as a long-term member of the Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, New Jersey). In 1998, he joined the staff of the Weizmann Institute of Science and is the incumbent of the .Max Planck Chair of Quantum Physics
The research interests of Prof. Waxman are neutrino, high-energy, and relativistic-plasma astrophysics. He is particularly intrigued by a phenomenon known as gamma ray bursts, or GRBs. Gamma rays are ordinarily emitted as a result of a type of radioactive decay, but gamma ray bursts – the strongest explosions known – originate in deep space and have puzzled scientists for decades. With U.S. colleagues, he has shown that gamma ray bursts can be accounted for by an expanding fireball model. Such fireballs likely occur when a massive star ends its life and its core collapses to a black hole. Prof. Waxman has shown that GRBs may be the yet unknown sources of the highest energy particles produced in the universe (a hundred million times more energetic than the particles produced in the LHC at CERN). To test this theory, a large, giga-ton, neutrino .detector has begun operation at the South Pole
Prof. Waxman won the 1999 E. D. Bergmann Memorial Award from the US-Israel Binational Science Foundation, a 2004 Miller professorship at Berkeley, and was chosen to deliver the 2008 Nova lectures in Holland. He has headed the Nella and Leon Benoziyo Center for Astrophysics at the Institute from 2007, and the Department of Particle Physics .and Astrophysics from 2009 until 2012

Prof. Waxman is married to Vered, a social worker and therapist, and is father to Chen (1990) and Iddo (1991), who are both serving in the IDF.

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P think before you print

From: idodis [mailto:batiadiss@bezeqint.net]
Sent: Wednesday, March 04, 2015 3:29 PM
To: Sima Tamir
Subject: ביקור

הזמנתי את אהוד ברק לבקר בקמפוס. אורח אישי שלי הוא לא רוצה מהומה. גם אני לא.
סיכמתי על שתי מעבדות: אחת בסיסטמס ביולוג'י – חשבתי על אורי אלון, נעמה ברקאי או נדמה לי מישהו בשם פילפל. אולי יש לך הצעה אחרת.
השנייה בפיזיקה: יש לי בראש את הייבלום, עוזרי, גל-ים או אהרונסון. מוכן גם כאן להצעות נוספות.
אני מבקש שתכיני בבוקר רשימה של אפשרויות ותצרפי לכל שם את הנושא שהוא עוסק בו.
תשלחי אלי ואני אשלח לברק כדי שיקבע סדר עדיפויות ואחר כך נראה מי יכול להיות פנוי. ברק פנוי ב-12.3 או 16.3 מעשר בבוקר. אם ניקח אותו לשני ביקורים אזמין אותו גם לארוחת צהריים במכון – או בסן מרטין או בקפה מדע. נראה.
אני מקווה שזה לא יותר מידי טירדה.
תודה
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